be necesary to develop goals that would have broader international support and in this context suggests "some modifications of the NPT to accommodate the sensitivity of threshold nucear powers like India and Pakistan".

(b) The "modifications" have not been elaborated in the report. The US Government have called for an unconditional and indefinite extension of the NPT.

(c) and (d) The Government has stated that while it cannot accept the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in its present form, it is ready to join multilateral negotiations with the objective of reaching agreements on nuclear disarmament measures which will be comprehensive, universal and non-discriminatory, seeking to bring about the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Indo-British extradition treaty

262. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI:
SHRI IQBAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-British extradition treaty signed between the two countries in the month of May, 1993 has been ratified by the British Parliament;

(b) to what extent the treaty has helped both India and UK to check terrorism; and

(c) what are the plans for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA) (a) The Indo-British Extradition was signed in September, 1992. The UK House of Commons has approved the necessary draft Orders-in-Council. Once these Orders have been approved by both Houses of Parliament, the British Foreign & Commonwealth Office will proceed to notify the ratification of the Treaty.

(b) The Treaty has not yet been entered into force.

(c) While India is in a position to ratify the Treaty, it is proposed to introduce legislation in Parliament in the current Session, to amend the Extradition Act, 1962 to ensure full and effective implementation of the Treaty.

Encroachment of Indian Land by Nepal

263. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present India-Nepal boundary along Bihar's West Champaran District was demarcated during the British period way back in 1921-22 and thereafter no deTarcation has been done;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and reasons for not making fresh demarcation of Indo-Nepalese boundary along Bihar;

(c) whether Government are aware that Nepal made full use of Government's lack of concern in the crucial issue by encroaching upon around 5000 hectares of Indian territory in Bihar; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to re-demarcate Indo-Nepalese border along the State of Bihar and recover the encroached Indian land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (d) The India-Nepal boundary in the west Champaran sector was first demarcated in 1817 and subsequently redemarcated in 1983-85 and 1902. A portion of this sector of the boundary was demarcated by a Joint Boundary Commission in 1930-31.

Maintenance of boundary pillars and demarcation wherever necessary, is an ongoing process and a Joint Technical Level